Figure 3-1. Windrose Diagram for Steamboat Springs, Colorado

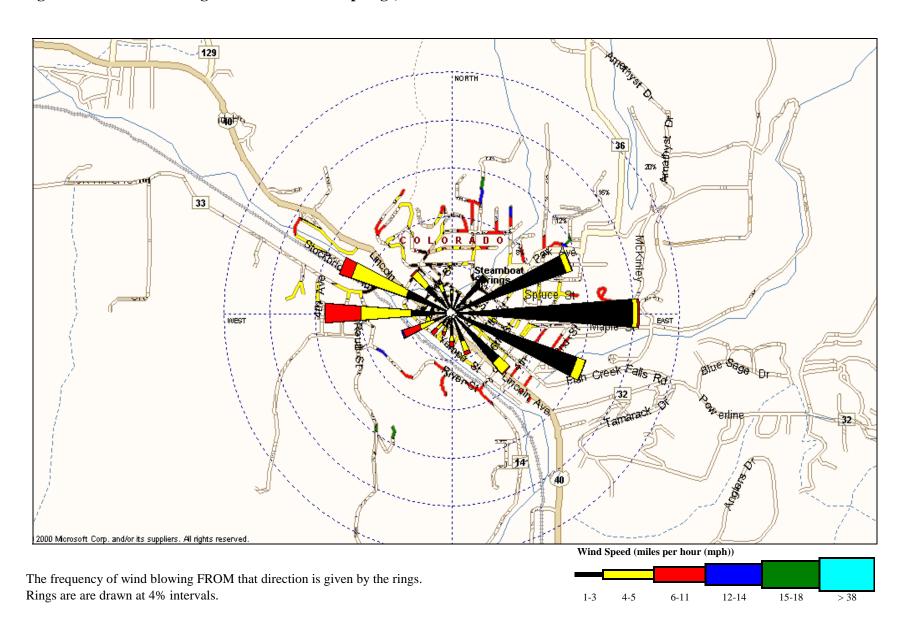


Figure 3-2. Visibility in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado

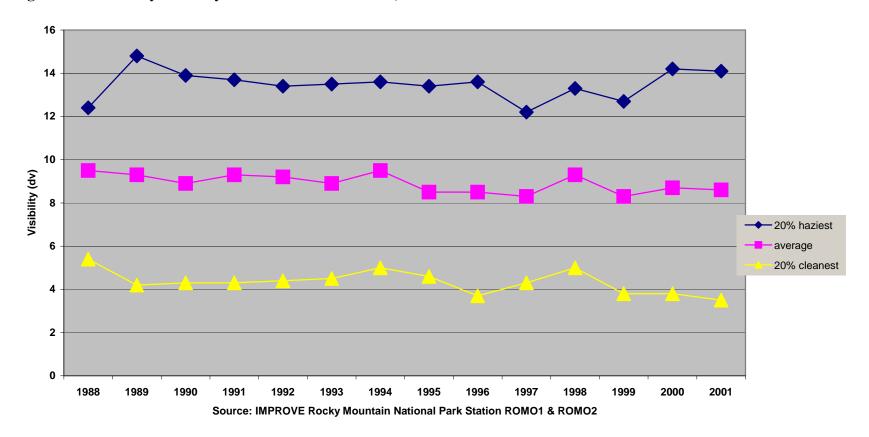


Figure 3-3. Visibility at Mount Zirkel Wilderness

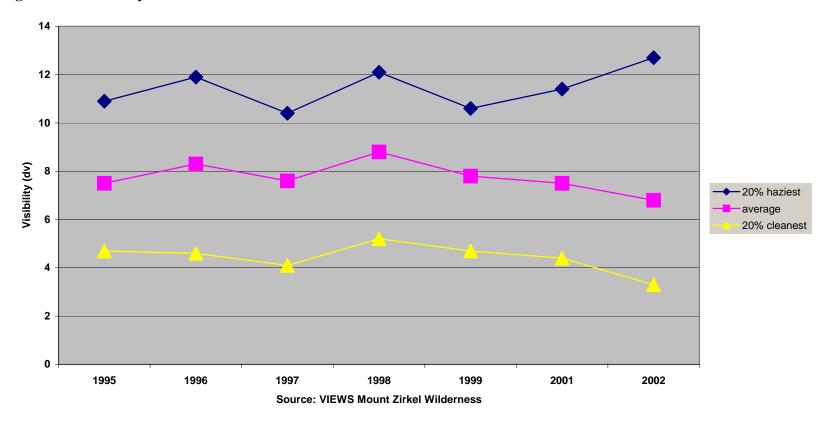
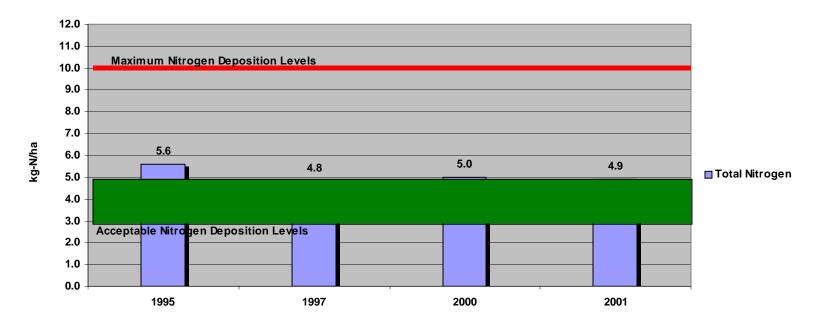


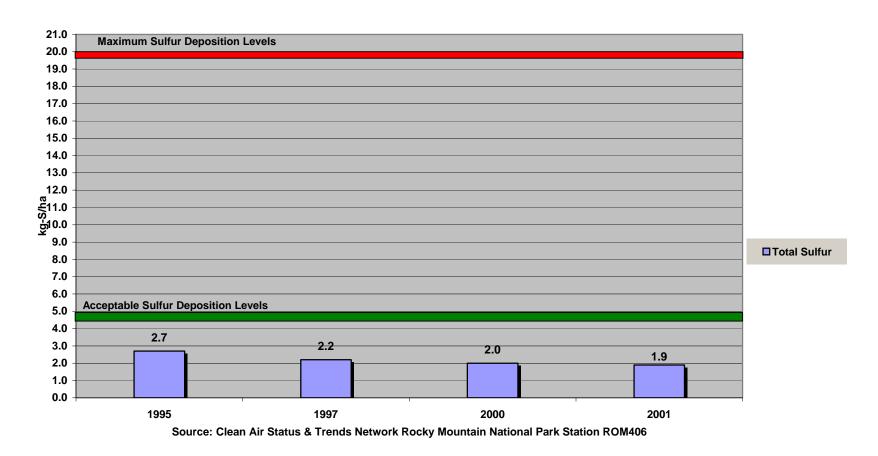
Figure 3-4. Total Nitrogen Deposition at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado



Source: Clean Air Status & Trends Network Rocky Mountain National Park Station ROM406

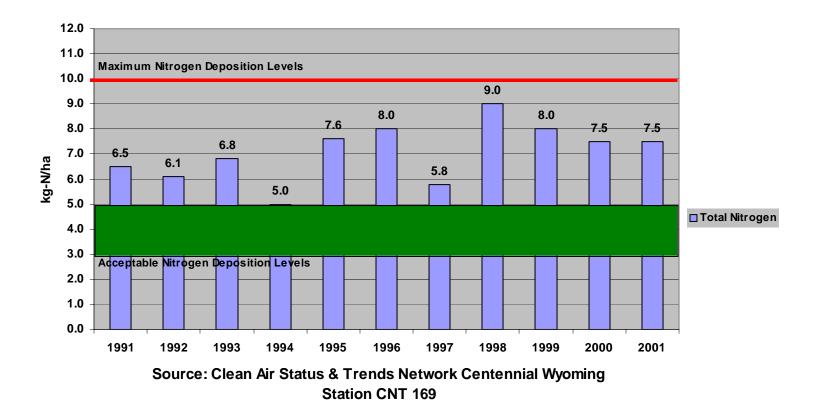
Notes: The red line signifies the total deposition that the area can tolerate (set at 10 kg/ha-yr for nitrogen according to the Bridger Wilderness, WY guidelines). The green line signifies the acceptable level of total deposition (set at 3–5 kg/ha-yr for nitrogen according to the Bridger Wilderness guidelines).

Figure 3-5. Total Sulfur Deposition at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado



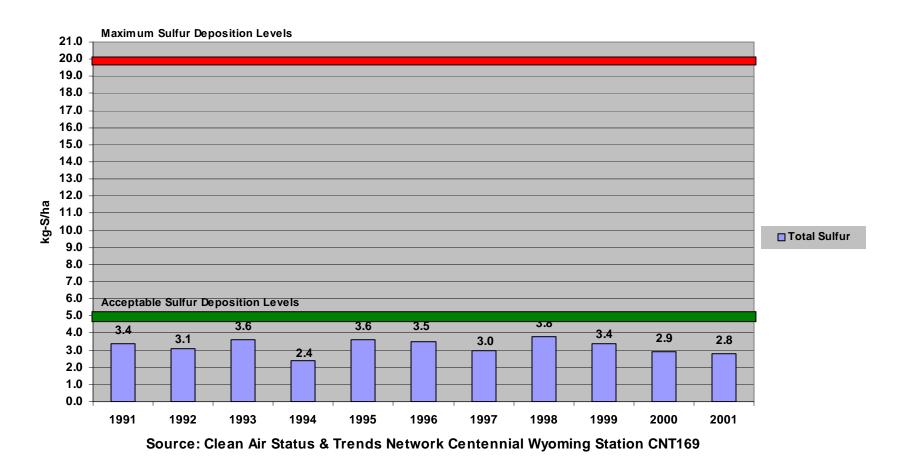
Notes: The red line signifies the total deposition that the area can tolerate (set at 5 kg/ha-year for sulfur according to the Bridger Wilderness, WY guidelines). The green line signifies the acceptable level of total deposition (set at 20 kg/ha-yr for sulfur according to the Bridger Wilderness guidelines).

Figure 3-6. Total Nitrogen Deposition near Centennial, Wyoming



Notes: The red line signifies the total deposition that the area can tolerate (set at 10 kg/ha-yr for nitrogen according to the Bridger Wilderness, WY guidelines). The green line signifies the acceptable level of total deposition (set at 3–5 kg/ha-yr for nitrogen according to the Bridger Wilderness guidelines).

Figure 3-7. Total Sulfur Deposition near Centennial, Wyoming



Notes: The red line signifies the total deposition that the area can tolerate (set at 5 kg/ha-year for sulfur according to the Bridger Wilderness, WY guidelines). The green line signifies the acceptable level of total deposition (set at 20 kg/ha-yr for sulfur according to the Bridger Wilderness guidelines).